From mynursingkit.com, here are the chapter outlines, key concepts, key terms, etc.

# CHAPTER 7: Drug Administration throughout the lifespan

**7.1**🡪To contribute to safe and effective pharmacotherapy, it is essential for the nurse to understand and apply fundamental concepts of growth and development.

**7.2**🡪 The effects of drugs on a growing embryo or fetus depends on gestational stage and the amount of drug received. Pharmacotherapy during pregnancy should be conducted only when the benefits to the mother outweigh the potential risks to the unborn child. Pregnancy categories guide the health care provider in prescribing drugs for these patients.

### -Pregnancy 5 Category System:

\***Category A🡪**Adequate and well-controlled studies have failed to demonstrate a risk to the fetus in the first trimester of pregnancy (and there is no evidence of risk in later trimesters).

\***Category B🡪** Animal reproduction studies have failed to demonstrate a risk to the fetus and there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women.

**OR**

Animal studies have shown an adverse affect, but adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women have failed to demonstrate risk to the fetus in any trimester.

\***Category C🡪** Animal reproduction studies have shown an adverse effect on the fetus and there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women.

**OR**

No animal studies have been conducted and there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women.

\***Category D**🡪 Adequate, well controlled or observational studies in pregnant women have demonstrated a risk to the fetus.

However, the benefits of therapy may outweigh the potential risk. For example, the drug may be acceptable if needed in life-threatening situation or serious disease for which safer drugs cannot be used or are ineffective.

\***Category X🡪** Adequate well-controlled or observational studies in animals or pregnant women have demonstrated positive evidence of fetal abnormalities or risks.

The use of the product is contraindicated in women who are, or may become pregnant. There is no indication for use in pregnancy

**7.3**🡪 Breast-feeding women must be aware that many drugs and other substances can appear in milk and cause adverse effects to the infant.

**7.4** 🡪 Patient education is especially critical during pregnancy and lactation for the safety of the mother and baby and to ensure successful pharmacologic outcomes.

**7.5🡪** During infancy, pharmacotherapy is directed toward the safety of the child and teaching the parents how to properly administer medications and care for the infant.

**7.6 🡪**Drug administration to toddlers can be challenging; short, concrete explanations followed by immediate drug administration are usually best for the toddler.

**7.7 🡪** Preschool and younger school-age children can begin to assist with medication administration. \*MUST BE AWARE OF POISIONING and the risk of a child becoming poisoned due to access to medications.

**7.8🡪** Pharmacologic compliance in the adolescent is dependent on an understanding of and respect for the uniqueness of the person in this stage of growth and development.

**7.9 🡪**Young adults constitute the healthiest age group and generally need few prescription medications. Middle-aged adults begin to suffer from stress-related illness such as hypertension.

**7,10🡪** Older adults take more medications and experience more adverse drug events than any other age group. For drug therapy to be successful, the nurse must make accommodations for age-related changes in physiological and biochemical functions.

## Chapter 7- KEY TERMS

* **Adolescence**- Period from 13 to 16 years of age.
* **Embryonic Period-** Period of life from 3 to 8 weeks post conception.
* **Fetal Period-** Period of life from 9 to 40 weeks post conception.
* **Infancy-** Child younger than 1 year.
* **Middle Adulthood-** Person from 40 to 65 years of age.
* **Older adulthood-** Person older than age 65.
* **Polypharmacy-** The taking of multiple drugs concurrently.
* **Preimplantation period-** Period of life from 1 to 2 weeks post conception.
* **Preschool child-** Child from 3 to 5 years of age.
* **School Aged Child-** Child from 6 to 12 years of age.
* **Teratogen-** Drug or other agent that causes developmental birth defects.
* **Toddlerhood-** Term applied to children from 1 to 3 years of age.
* **Young adulthood-** Term applied to persons from 18 to 40 years of age.